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Planovoye Khozyaystvo, No 4, 1950.

POOR WORK ORGANIZATION IN USSR COAL MINES

M. Kundin, P. Naumenko

A number of USSR coal mines have been slow in reaching their planned capacity. Among them is one of the large mines of the Kuzbass, the Yagunovskaya Mine of the Kemerovugol' Combine. This mine was put into operation at the end of 1947 and after almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ years has attained only 53 percent of its planned capacity. One of the chief reasons for this was that only 20 percent of the mine's construction work was finished when the mine started operations. This included social and public buildings 65 percent, living quarters more than 25 percent, industrial buildings almost 20 percent. Since the building for the compressor was not constructed, the mine was not assured of the compressed air necessary to operate the pneumatic drills. The water supply system was unfinished and no roads from the settlement to the mine and to the nearby city of Kemerovo had been constructed.

According to the plan, Yagunovskaya Mine should and could achieve its full productive capacity operating on an interrupted week schedule, that is, with 307 working days per year. Although the equipment of the mine complies with the plan, the average daily output is only 53 percent of the planned capacity and the mine is actually operating on an uninterrupted week schedule which requires a considerable number of extra workers, complicates organization of production, and makes it difficult to increase labor productivity and to lower production costs of coal.

The same situation prevails in some of the Donbass mines. For example, the plan for restoring Mine No 5 of the Nesvetayantratsit Trust of the Rostovugol' Combine to complete capacity provided for a 307-day work year, which is the interrupted week. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that hoisting, underground transport, surface installations, and other technical elements conform to the plan, the average daily coal output only amounts to 75 percent of the plan and the mine is actually operating on the uninterrupted week schedule. This again requires a considerable number of workers above the plan, lowers the labor productivity and raises the production cost of a ton of coal above the "plan.

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At present, a number of mines in the Donbass are successfully introducing the cycle work system at mine faces and are creating conditions to assure the completion of a cycle per 24 hours. For example, at the Mine imeni Petrovskiy of the Rostovugol' Combine the number of mine faces working on a schedule to assure the completion of one cycle per 24 hours increased from two in the first quarter of 1950 to eight in June 1950. The average number of cycles for the mines faces of this mine rose from 14.6 cycles per month to 28.7 cycles and the average daily output from a mine face increased 35 percent. In the mine imeni OGPU, ten mine faces were working on a schedule calling for one cycle per 24 hours in June 1950 and the average number of cycles at faces in this mine increased from 13.7 per month in the first quarter of 1950 to 24.8 in June 1950. The average coal output from a face increased also 77 percent.

The new coal- and rock-loading machines have considerably accelerated development work. In Mine No 8 of the Bokovoantratsit Trust in the Donbass, where a cross section was cut with the help of the UMP-1 machine, a speed of 280 linear meters per month was achieved. In Mine No 3 of the Skuratovugol' Trust in the Moscow Basin a drift was cut at the speed of 500 linear meters per month and in Mine No 8 of the same trust a drift was cut at the speed of 328 linear meters per month. Drift cutting in the Zapadnaya-Kapital'naya Mine of the Nesvetayantratsit Trust achieved a speed of 273 linear meters per month. In Mine No 40 of the Krasnoarmeyskugol' Trust, an inclined passage for moving rock from higher to lower levels was cut at the rate of 24) meters per month. A haulage drift was cut in Mine No 3 of the Kaganovichugol' Trust of the Kuzbass at the speed of 312 linear meters per month.

Flaws in work organization and in particular the failure of a number of mines to introduce the cycle schedule of work has hampered them in attaining the planned level of labor productivity and has resulted in above-plan production costs per ton of coal. For example, in Mine No 5 of the Nesvetayantratit Trust of the Rostovugol' Combine, the number of workers was 11.2 percent higher in 1949 than provided for by the plan, average monthly labor productivity per worker was lower than the planned level, and the production cost of a ton of coal was above the plan. However, as a result of the introduction of the cycle schedule of work in the first half of 1950, the number of cycles at the mine faces increased 60 percent in June 1950 over the first quarter; consequently, the coal output at the face also increased, thus closely approaching the attainment of its planned capacity and its technical and economic indexes.

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Monitor Polski, 1950

POLAND SETS UP STATE CORPORATIONS FOR RUBBER AND SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS

By order of the Minister of Light Industry issued 4 May 1950, the following enterprises have been established as state corporations:

Stomil Rubber Plant, producing automobile accessories, belts, conveyers, rubber sheeting, hose, technical items, and reclaimed rubber; in Poznan.

Debica Rubber Plant, producing tires and tubes for automobiles and motor-cycles; in Debica.

Krakow Rubber Plants, producing bicycle accessories, hose, gaskets, technical items, fancy rubber goods, and reclaimed rubber; in Krakow.

Wolbrom Rubber Plants, producing belts, conveyers, hose, slabs, and technical items; in Wolbrom near Olkusz.

Lodz Rubber Plants, producing rubber gaskets, slabs, rubber footwear, and fancy rubber goods; in Lodz.

Wojciechowo Oil Cloth Factory, producing oilcloth; in Wojciechowo near Radomsko.

Grudziadz Rubber Plants, producing traction accessories, conveyers, rubber footwear, rubber soles, and hose; in Grudziadz.

Bydgoszcz Rubber Plants, producing nose, gaskets, slabs, rubber cord, and technical items; in Bydgoszcz.

Warsaw Rubber Plants, producing rubber footwear, fancy rubber goods, and rubber soles; in Warsaw.

Piastow Rubber Plants, producing belts, conveyers, gaskets, hose, rubber soles, and technical articles; in Piastow near Warsaw.

Dolny Slask Factory of Rubber Goods, producing gaskets, technical items, rubber cord, and rubber soles; in Podgorzyn near Jelenia Gora.

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